ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE PACIFIC PROBABLY SEEN PUTTING BACK.

Speech of Lord Palmerston on American Affairs.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

ANOTHER ELGLISH LOAN FOR £20,000,000.

Sardinia in the Market for 30,000,000.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND CORN. &c.,

HALIPAX, Feb. 29, 1856.

The royal mail steamship America, Capt. Wakeman from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday the 16th first. with 99 passengers, arrived here at 2:30 this morn. ing. Her advices are consequently one week later than those received by the Asia at New York.

A gentleman who came out in the America, and who appears to be intelligent and has a good knowledge of vessels, states that on the third day out from Liverpool, he saw a steamer wi hout a bowsprit and otherwise re sembling the Collins boats, heading towards St. George's channel, with a signal set in the rigging, and as the Baltic (the only other Collins steamer which could have been in that neighborhood) arrived at Liverpool some days previous, after a good run of eleven days, there appears to be some slight grounds for hope that the steamer seen may prove to have been the Pamile making her way back to Cork or Liverpool, in a disabled condition Politically nothing of importance had transpired du-

ring the week, but in a commercial sense the news is im Some excitement still existed in England respecting the troubles with the United States; but it was not general

and there was but little apprehension that war would An important and interesting debate took place in Parliament, on the evening prior to the America's departure, zouching American affairs.

The Peace Congress was to meet in Paris during the following week, and pending that event all was quiet.

The America reports on the 17th, at 11:50 A. M., passed

the R. M. steamship Africa, from New York for Liverpo The steamship Hermann arrived out at Southamp On the morning of the 10th mat. ship Africa, from New York for Liverpool The Collins steamship Baltic arrived at Laverpool at 1:15 P. M., on the 13th.

The Ericeson arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 14th, having in tow the Dutch brig Anna Maria which she found in distress with a valuable cargo on

board, and towed her 350 miles.

The steamship Arago salled from Southampton for New York on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

It is announced that the Liverpool and Philadelphia

line of steamers will resume their trips next month. The London money market, under the influence of ru-

more of a new loan, was quite stringent.

In consols considerable fluctuations had taken place
The closing quotation on Friday, was 90% a 90%. In the Liverpool cotton market an active business had been transacted, the sales of the week aggregating about 92,000 bales. The market closed steady on Saturday, at an advance of fully %d. on the quotations advised by the

In breadstuffs a slight decline had taken place on all descriptions, and a dull tone pervaded the market.

Provisions were essentially unchanged, although in some cases lower prices had been accepted.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Confere Pasha would postpone the meeting till, probably, Thursday the Clat inst. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris the Russian embassy is once more brilliant. Mart Pleaspotentiary, in favor of Count Cavour. Lord Claren don leaves London on the 16th for Paris. All Parha had left Constantinople for there, and Count Buel was hourly

both wished for the admission of Prussia but Lo. Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vience correspondent or the Times professes to know that France and Austria have come to an underoutvoted in the Conferences, if she attempt to make, as a sine que non, the disarming of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England the admission of consuls into the ports of the Black Sas but neither France nor Austria consider the razeeing of demanded by the interests of Europe.

Austria does not consider Nicolateff as a Black Sea

The London Times has an editorial which, although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in the

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

The Sultan appeared at a ball given by the British and rench Embassies. "True believers" wouldn't believe it. The English dragoon barracks had been accidentally ired and consumed. No lives had been lost. There had been a tire also at Varda.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The allies have exploded the last of the docks at Se-bastopol. Fort Nicholas is mined. The Russians continue to fire heavily from the North. Five English regiments were preparing to return home. The French

On the 29th of January six boats attempted a surprise on the North side, but were discovered and repulsed b the French. The peace news caused considerable excitement in the Russian army, and the preparations which were being made for an attack on General Dantemare's division were discontinued, the orders being counter-

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Vienna letters state that the negotiations relative to differing from England as to the propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that the noint wil reserved for settlement at Paris, after the treaty of peace is signed.

The Russians gave a fete to General Williams and

Yuesef Pacha, at Tiflis, Jan. 12. Advices from Trebizonde, Jan. 29, state that the Rus sians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired to Erivan

THE ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY BEFORE FARLIAMENT
—REMARKS OF MR. ROEBUCK AND LORD FARMERSTON—A NEW LOAN OF £20,000,000 STRLING. A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday

night, the 15th inst. Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to "our relations" with the United States, and moved for the production of all the correspondence with the govern-ment of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. Cramptor. Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly anderstood in Great Britain and that it should be asset tained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States probibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the republic it had required a French Minister, of the period,

to be removed for such an infraction of the laws. Their ealousy on this head was, therefore, natural. proceeded to show, from documents read at the late trials in the United States—1st, That Mr. Crampton knew he was breaking the law; 2d; That he took means to evade it; and 2d, That he was supported in his evasion by the government of Nova Scotia and the Governor General of Canada, and urged to it by the home government. Under tress circumstances, Mr. Resbuck con-tended that the government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology which the British government had tendered was a delusion upon the house and the country He therefore called, first, for a specific answer to this question: "What instructions were given to Mr. Cramp ton?" next, for an expression of spinion on the part o

the house, that they were no parties to this viol the laws of the United States. Lord Palmeneron replied, defending the government and stated that the correspondence would be produce as soon as the last despatch from the American govern ment had been answered. Lord Palmerston then las into a fierce invective against Mr. Roebuck, whom he styled the monthpiece of the calcumies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord Palmerston then continued:—"No man could more strongly feel than he did the calamities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of

entertain a friendly sentiment towards a kindred peo ple, and another to entertain our feeling of self respect It was incumbent upon those who were charged with the public interest to cultivate both these sentiments, for the interests of peace were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, and the calamities arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous; that, however, which a government had to consider, was the justice of its cause, and what was be-fitting the honor and dignity of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speech in America; and, notwithstanding such ebulli tions as the house had just heard, which savored of was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States that they valued the triendship of the people of this great empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations. He could not, under such circumstances, persuade him-self that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before the Congress of the United States, as they would be before the l'arlisment of Great Britain would not receive the calm, dispassionate and reason able consideration which was essential to an amicaba settlement, and which he trusted would prevent any intemperate incividual, on either side, from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war.' (Loud cheers.)
The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified ca

ists to meet Mr. Palmerston and himself on Monday the 18th, to hear the proposed terms of a new loan, which, it is supposed, will amount to £20,000,000 (\$100,0(0,000.)

The London Times reviews Mr. Seward's speech, and says England will not give up the smallest of her rights to mere American clamor.

Our Liverpool correspondent gives from private sources, but does not guarantee the statement, that the Derby party and the Gladstone party had each held a secret meeting, as to the course to be pursued respecting American difficulties. The Derbytes desided to support erston "to rescue English honor from republican insult." These were the very words, as reported. The Gladatone party decided to take every precaution to shun a rupture with the United States.

Mesers. Andrew Jackson & Son, corn merchants, of

Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are seventy thou-

SPAIN.

Count Montemolino is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

AUSTRIA.

The conduct of the Italian bishops in taking undue adantage of the Concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate has voted a loan of thirty mil-

EGYPT.

This year's grain crop will be short owing to the limit

The Bombay mails of January 16 are ot hand. The San-tal troubles are over. The kingdom of Oude will be Northern frontier. Dost Mahomed was said to be preparing to resist the

Persian seizure of Herat.

Bombay market was mostly quiet, and m lighter. Gold and copper mines of value had been dis-covered in Cuffack and Assam. Details of the great fire in Rangoon, December 12th, received. The mer chants were the chief sufferers. Troubles had occurred at Diddee and Mocha, on the Red Sea, but were not im

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of com-merce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them this treaty Dicima is ceded to the Dutch, wherein form an entrepot for their trade with Japan, and it allows them to land goods and stores duty free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Mesers, Baring Bros, report the money market more stringent, owing to rumors of a new loan, and the de mand very active at six per cent. Consols had advanced to 92, but subsequently declined to 90% a 90%, at which they closed dull on Friday. Mexican dollars nominal at 5s.; bar silver, 5s. 1d. a 5s. 1%d.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1855.

Consols for money at noon to-day are quoted at 90%

Mesers. Bell & Co., report an improvement both in nited States and State stocks, while railway securities were quite bucyant, the market closing with an active demand. The following are their quota ions:— United States Sixes and Bends............105

California Sevens Bonds	80		82
Marland Sterling	86	-	88
Maneachusetts Sterling	98		100
Mississtppt	49		45
Titte (Union)	447		
Ditto (Union)	16		18
Pennsylvania Sterling	73		75
Ditto Bonds	87		-
Virginia Sterling Fives	89	-	85
Virginia Sixes	86	-	87
Boston Fives Bonds	00	2	92
Montreal Sixes	83		
New Orlean State	80		
New Orleans Sixes	77		*9
Illinois Central Railroad	7934		8016
Illinois Freeland	83		85
Michigan Central Railroad	95		97
New York Central Railroad Sevens	94	Ξ	93
Do. do. Sixes			100
Frie Railroad Ist mortgage	91	*	
trie printend ist motifale	98		100
Do. 3d 60	89		88
Do. Convertibles	75		77
Do. Found	80		84
Denman Inna In Contact	40.00	-	44.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. ley & Co., report that the last advices from the United States caused an advance in cotton of 14d. per ib. but on Friday prices were a trifle lower, and the market closed quiet at an advance on the week of %d. only. The saies of the week amounted to 92,000 baies, of which speculators took 27,500 and exporters 9,500. The following are the quotations:—

THE LATEST.
LIVEROOL, Saturday—3 P. M.
Mesers . Richardson, Spence & Co. report the mark
to eay quiet and steady, with sales of 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Brown. Shipley & Co. quote a slight decline in flour, with a dull market. They call Western canal flour 35s. a 35s. ed.; Philadelphis and Battimore, 37s. a 38s.; Ohio, 37s. a 39s.; and sour, 36s. a 37s. Wheat dull, but prices without material change—White, 10s. 9d. a 11s.; red 19s. [Corn depressed and slightly lower.

White, 34s. a 35s.; yellow, 34s. 6d. a 35s.; and mixed, 34s. a 34s. 6d.

Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co., report the market generally without change.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co., report the market generally without change.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co., report pork quiet at about former rates. Cales of best Western at \$2s. 6d., and best Eastern at 86s. a \$7s. 6. Beef—A-decline had taken phece in interior descriptions. Salse of Taylor's at 97s. 6d.. Brown's at 95s., and Standard at 196s.; all the good in the market was in one hand and held at 125s. Bucon.—The arrivals had been large and prices were 3s. a 6s. lower. Lard had considerably declined. Auction sales of good were made at \$4s. and fine at 58s. 6. Tallow closed dull at 56s. for North American.

LIVERPOOL PROPINGE MARKET.

low closed dull at 56s, for North American.

The Broker's Circular reports:—Abbes steady, and prices unchanged—pots, 39s.; pearls, 47s. Bark, both Baltimore and Philatelphia scarce, and wanted Rosia in active speculative demand, at a slight advance is prices, the questions being 4s. 6d. 4ds. 8ds; at the close, however, the market was quiet at 4s. 6d. for common to 6s. a 6s. 6c. for sines. Nothing doing in rough turpestine. Spirits dull at 38s. Olis generally dull; hower oil, 36s. a 36s.; pale rape, 54s.; cod and seal snattre, but prices us changed; paim a trifle lower—sales at 460 a £41. Tes—Common casier, but not quotably lower, Sugar declined 6d., with a quiet market. Coffice quiet and steady, as firmer rates. Rice 5d. lower, and market closed dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. report a moderate business doing in most articles. Sugar dull, and rather lower. Coffice quiet. Breadstuffs signify declined. White United States wheat at 70s. a 74s. Figur 37s. a 40s. From-Welsh bars and rails in moderate demand, at #8; Scotch

pig, 68s. a 60s.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANGEMENT.

A steady trade had been doing in Manchester, without any material change in quotations.

HAVEE MARKETS.

During the week ending on the 12th instant the daily sales of cotton had averaged about 1,000 bales. The market closed dull, at 91f. 50c. for New Orleans tree ordinairs.

Passengers by the America.

Mr Goldie and ladv. Mrs and Miss Baiey, Rev Mr Castiv, Rev Mr Morice, hev Mr Jacoby; Mr Marmede and lady, Messas Growhurst, Webb, Johnston, Blantan, Sacader, Barlow, Murray, Coa'es, Watkins, Hamilton, Greennerry, Miska, Thomas Bryan, Berivan, Harris, Hugomin, Johan, Black, as Bearer of Pespatches; Baley, Gallardon, Reed, Wilsons, Stepheson, Harris, Legard, Goodwin, Paul Gock, Benjamin, Wiston, Robertson, Hickey, Munsel, Barker, Rowland, Clarguard, Berry, Rise, Moriand, Mrs Glarkstine, Mr Barker and lady, Mr Wood and lady, Miss Turner, Mrs Levoy, Mr Maddie, Mr Maircelli, Mrs Milchell.

Mr Mairelli, Mrs Mitchell.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from New York Dec 9th, Wiste Awake, at Liabon: Jan 16th Rolus, at 60; Feb 7th, Minte, at 4c; 12th, Palestine, Maiton Ist at Gravesend; 13th, haline, at 6c; Mathida, at Antwerp; Msry Mathida, and Atlan, at the Scheldt.

Arr from Boston Jan 7th, Corea, at Calcuta.

Arr from Boston Jan 7th, Corea, at Calcuta.

Arr from Charles for Peb 12th, Enoch Train, United States.

Arr from New Cricana Feb 12th, Enoch Train, United States.

Wizard King, at Liverpool; 13th, Spivia, Blanchard, Ocean Belie, and Tamiscot at 6c; Samsel M OSSOy, at Belfast Arr from Mobile 12th, Chattahooche, at Liverpool; 13th Pecahontas, at 6c; Statesga, at Havre,

Sio for New York Feb 5th, Bertha, from Cadiz; 12th, Driver, firm Liverpool; 13th, Ocean Queen, from 6c.

Sid for Philade phia 13th, Northern Grown, and Tonawanda, from Liverpool.

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES AT THE PIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT FOR THE MONTH OF PERUARY. The following table, prepared by Mr. Fenneberg, one of the clerks at the Lower Police Court, snows the number

of criminal cases brought	under the notice of Jus
Welsh and Conpolly, the ma	gistrates at the First Dis
'oilee Court, for the month	of February:-
Abandoment 12	Indecent assault
Asson 2	Insanity
Assault and battery 235	Intoxication
felonious assault 5	Kidzapping
Attempt at rape 1	Laroeny, grand
Blgamy 2	peut
Bastardy 11 Burg'ary 10	Malicious mischief
Prostitutes 12	Mahem
Escape convicts 4	Perjury
Deserters 5	Pickpockets
Dissorderly apprentice 1	Rape
Disorderly house 1	Receiving stolen goods.
" conduct 63	Robbery
Embezziement 2	Stabbing
Forgery 6	Suspicious persons Vagrancy on evidence.
Gembling 1	on confession
Babitual drunkards 8	Violation of corporatio
	as oor borners

ARREST OF A LAWYER ON CHARGE OF PALSE PRE-

Thomas P. Barnaby, a lawyer, keeping an office in Broadway, was taken into custody yesterday morning by officer Thorn, of the Second District Police Court, on of money to the amount of \$50, and obtaining from her a bank book, with power of attorney to draw \$25 more. of money to the amount of \$50, and obtaining from her a bank book, with power of attorney to draw \$25 more. The complainant, who resides at 322 Serenth arenue, alleges that her husband, John Kelly, was arrested on the lith instant charged with stealing \$1,000 in gold coin; that she went to Barnaby and paid him \$50 on his assuring her that her husband would be relieved from prison; that, after an examination was had in the case, the accused came to her and said he must have \$25 more for his services, as he had given justice Davison part of the \$50 received, and that the Justice wanted \$25 more for his services, as he had given justice Davison part of the \$50 received, and that the Justice wanted \$25 more before he would consent to relieve her husband; that, believing this statement to be true, she consented, at the solicitation of her husband, to give the accused a bank book of her husband's, whe had nearly \$400 in the bank; that Barnaby had the power of attorney to draw the sum of \$25, which he stated he would hand over to the magistrate, and that then her husband would be free; that on her inquiring of Justice Davison, the latter told her the statements made by Barnaby were all false, and that they were made with an intent to defraud the complainant and her husband out o, their property; and that, furthermore, she has not received the bank book from the accused, nor has her husband out on liveraied, as was agreed by the defendant. Justice Davison also made an affidavit in regard to the matter, declaring Barnaby's allegations to be entirely untrue, and made with intent to chest and defraud the complainant. The prisener was brought before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, wene he was head for a hearing. Mr. Barnaby cenies the charge most strenuously.

charge of passing counterfeit money. William Winegar and Charles Schaper were taken in custedy by officer Punn of the Seventeenth ward police, on the charge of having passed two counterfeit \$3 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Williamburg. The accused, it is alleged, entered the store of Mrs. Cager, No. 143 First avenue, made some small purchases, and then handed the lady two of these counterfetts. The suspicions of the complainant were aroused, however, and she called in the policeman and had the parties arrested. Winegar was very much frightened when he found himself in the clutches of the policeman, and said he would tell the authorities where the manufacturer of the spurious money resided. The prisoners were brought before Justice Brennan. At the Essex Market Police Court, where they were committed for examination. From information obtained from Winegar, it is hoped that the police will be successful in ferreting out the parties, who have been manufacturing this counterfet money. The counterfet is tolerably well executed, and would be likely to deceive the inexperienced in money matters.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FEMALE SHOP LIBERS. custody by officer Dung of the Seventeenth ward police

ARREST OF ALLEGED FEMALE SHOP LIPTERS. Yesterday morning two fashiomably dressed ladies, named Madeline Soloman and Felice Dupres, were taken into custody by efficers Kimner and Smith, of the Chief's into custody by efficers Riemer and Smith, of the Chief's cfice, on a charge of stealing seventy yards of silk, valued at \$45, from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., Breadway. The accused, it is alleged, went into Stewart's with the avowed intention of making some purchases, and while the releasant was showing hits Soloman some goods, Madame Dupres pocketed the silk. The officers had been watching the movements of the pair, and as they were about to make their departure, they were arrested and at once taken to the Mayor's office. The incignation of the accused knew no bounds, and many were the expicitives heaped upon the heads of the officers for daring te arrest the ladles. Justice Osborne committed the accused for examination.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Christopher Moran and James Duffy were arrested on Thursday night, on a charge of having burglariously entered the butcher's shop of John H. Shrader, at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and stealing from the premises about two pounds of meat. The accused were brought before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were fully committed for trial.

Dispatch of News to California. The San Francisco Alta California of the 5th Feb., con-

tains the following paragraph:-The Aibany Argus and Aibany Atlas have been consoli-dated, the Ailas navine been sold to the Argus for \$15, 000. The conduct of the joint concern will be managed by the working editors of both papers. It is understood that this is the premonitory symptom of a fusion of the two branches of the democratic party in New York State

A DUEL PREVENTED.—On the 25th ult., Major Chase was arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. It is understood that on the night before he sent a challenge to Co. Inge, by the hands of Capt. Wright, the gentleman who, it will be recollected, was some time since severely stabbed in the barroom of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city. We hear further that Col. Inge was also put under bonds to keep the peace, in the course of the afternoon. The smount of bail in each case, we learn was \$5,000, and the parties were arrested upon the addaynt of Mayer Towers.—Washington Star.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PAPERS ON THE ARBITRAPION DISPUTE

Debate in the Senate on Our Affairs with England.

&c., &c. THIRTY-POURTA CONGRESS.

A message was received from the President in response to the resolution asking whether Great Britain had offered to arbitrate concerning the Claston-Buiwer treaty.

The correspondence was read as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1856 I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with

accompanying papers, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of yeaterday. FRANKLIN PIERCE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1856.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:-The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the res Intion of the Senate of yesterday, requesting the President, if, in his opinion, it be not incompatible with the public interest, to inform that body "Whether any offer has been made by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States, to refer to the arbitrement of some friendly Power, or otherwise, the questions in difference between the two governments, upon the com struction of the convention of July 19, 1850, with any correspondence touching or concerning such proposed ar-bitration," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list, which contain all the information in this Department called for by

the resolution. he resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. MARCY. W. L. MARCY.
LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT, PER.
29, 1856.

The same to the same, (extracts,) Nov. 2, 1856. The same to the same, (extract,) Nov. 9, 1856. The same to the same, (extracts,) Feb. 5, 1856. The same to the same, (extract,) Feb. 8, 1856. Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy, (extract,) Feb. 27, 1856. Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton, Nov. 10, 1856

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1 LONDON, NOV. 21, 1864. Sir_e e e e a In the course of the conversation be intimated that it might be desirable to have the opinion of a third Power on the true construction of the con

cult to find an impartial umpire, as they had gone to war with our arbitrator—the Emperor of Russia. This was, however, but a mere intimation on his part. I then urged upon him, as strongly as I could, the reasons which I thought ought to induce the British government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honduras. He replied, that these islands were not of the least value to Great Britain, and the only question with them was, whether

the national honor did not forbid this course. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State. MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, NOV. 2, 1865.

Siz.—

According to the appointment, mentioned in my last despatch, I met Lord Clarendon, yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office.

that the most serious difficulty between the governments might arise out of the Central American question. He raid that, when two governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty, the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third Power. At an early period of the negotiation he had made this suggestion, but I had jocularly replied that the Emperor of Russia was the only Power sufficiently independent to act as an impartial umpire in the case, and they had gone to war

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. HON. WILLIAM I., MARCY, Secretary of State.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.
[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 9, 1856.

Sin-I had an interview with Lord Clarendon on yeste day, by appointment. * * * * *

He then said—about these Central American questions the best mode of settling them is by arbitration. I replied, there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true piled, there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration. I told him I did not consider it a question for construction at all. The language was plain and explicit, and I thought this would be the almost unanimous opinion of the american people. But in writing to you, I should mention what he had now said, as I had done what

he had said, at our former interview. MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MABCY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1 LONDON, Feb. 5, 1856.

SR—*

Ere this can reach Washington, you will have read the speeches of Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening last, which will apeak fo

Lord Clarenden says, in relation to the Central American question :- "In such a case correspondence is use-less, and I lest no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and I hope that, yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and I hope that, upon further consideration, the government of the United States will agree to it." It is, therefore, proper for me to state, as a matter of fact, that I have reported to you, in the most faithful manner, every conversation which has passed between Lord Clarendon and myself on the reference of these questions to a friendly Power. As I have never learned that the British government has made any such offer to the government of the United must have referred to the general conversations between him and myself, which would by so means justify the dicate the truth of history.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.
Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State. MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.
[KXtract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 8, 1866.

Six-On Wednesday last, the 6th inst., I had an in terview with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign Office. I told him I desired to ascertain whether the statement he had made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday, the 31st ultime, that the British government had made to the American government an offer, which has been recently renewed, to arbitrate the Central American questions, was founded on what had passed between him and myself in conversation, or whether he had instructed Mr. Crampton to make to you in writing a formal proposal for arbitration. He replied that his statement was founded on our different conversations and that in these he had several times proposed to me a reference of these questions to arbitrations; and he ex-pressed the hope that I had communicated his proposi-tions to my government. I informed him that I had faithfully reported to you all the conversations we had in reference to an arbitration, but I had not believed that what he had seid on these occasions amounted to such an offer as could be recognized by our government as a foundation for specific action on so grave a matter. I added that I did not doubt you were of the same opinion, as I had never received a line from you on the subject. He observed that, before holding these conversations with me, he had consulted the Cabinet, and spoke their senti-ments as well as his own. I remarked that this fact had now, for the first time, been communicated to me. If he had informed me of it at the time it would have given his conversation a more serious character, and caused it to

wake a desper improvation on my mind. He said he had

thought that, as a matter of course, I would consider what he had said to me had been said after consultation with the Cabinet. In reply I observed that I had thought when one nation desired to propose to another the submission of an international dispute to arbitration, this would be done by writing, and in due form. Such had been their own course when they proposed to arbitrate the Oregon question. Besides, the President might, if he thought proper, consult the Senate on the question; and what would be thought by that body if such a proposition were presented to them in the loose form of various conversations between him and my-self, which, after all, I might, through mistake or inadvertence, not have reported correctly? He said that what he had done he considered the preliminary step, and if our government had indicated any satisfaction with it they would have been prepared to proceed further; but from what I had said to him, he did not think they had received much encouragement. I told him that, whenever I had spoken to him upon the subject, I had al-ays been careful to assure him that I was expressing my own indi-vidual sentiments, without any instructions or informa-tion from my government, and that these remained un-changed. I also observed that his last letter to me, changed. I also observed that his man issuer to me, finally denying our construction of the treaty, and form-ing an issue between the two governments, might ap-propriately have contained a proposition for arbitra-ticu, and in this manner the question might have been brought in regular order before our government. He then, for the first time, informed me that he had addressed a despatch to Mr. Crampton on the subject, with instructions to him to read it to you. He then sent for it, and read it to me. I believe it is dated in November, but a copy being doubtless in your possession, it will speak for itself. And he informed me that all you had said about it to Mr. Crampton was, that the matter was in Mr. Bu chanan's hands. He proceeded to express a decided opinion in favor of arbitration, and said that when two friendly governments disagreed upon the construction of a treaty, the natural and appropriate course was to refer the question to a third friendly Power. He had ever firmly believed their construction of the treaty to be correct. He then requested me to communicate to you their proposals for an arbitration, and how auxious they were that the question might be settled in this manner. I told him I should cheerfully comply with his request,

but repeated that my own individual opinions rem unchanged. I considered the language of the treaty too clear for serious doubt, and such I believed was the opinion of public men or all parties in the United States. This had been evinced by the recent debate in the Senate selecting a suitable sovereign as an arbitrator seemed is surmountable. But, I said, this was a question for my government, and not for myself. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

MR. CRAMPTON TO MR. MARCY. [Received at the Department of State on the 27th February, at eleven o'clock, P. M.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1856. My Dran Sin-Observing that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the offer made by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan, to submit the points regarding the interpretation of the Clayton-Balwer treaty upon which the two governments disagree to arbitration. I think it well to send you the enclosed despatch, which I received from Lord Clarendon on the subject in Decem-ber last. I regret not having made you this communication before, but the truth is, that the last paragraph of the despatch escaped my attention until I referred to it lately; and as I was aware that the negotiation of the questions regarding Central America was in Mr. Buchanan's and Lord Clarendon's hands, I considered the despatch as meant merely for my own information as to what was going forward upon a subject in regard to which I inferred you were already informed.

Believe me, yours, very fatthfully, JOHN F. CRAMPION. JOHN F. CRAMPION.

P. S.—I send the original despatch, which I will beg of you to return to me, but I have no objection to your taking a copy of it.

I B. C.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

LOBD CLARENDON TO MR. CRAMPTON. No. 258. FORMON OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1855.
Siz—Mr. Buchanan having, in the course of converse. tion, a few cays ago, adverted to the impression that would be created in the United States by the non-settlement of the Central American question, I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence or to obtain any territory in that part of the world; and I reminded him that, as the difference between this country and the the treaty of 1850, I had offered, on the part of her Majesty's government, to submit the case to the arbi-tration of a third power, but that he had declined the

Her Majesty's government, I said, would still abide by that offer, and thought it would be the fairest and most amicable manner of arriving at a settlement of the ques-tion. Mr. Buchanan sald be would make it known to his government, and you are instructed to communicate this

despatch to Mr. Marcy.

I am, with great truth and regard, sir, your mos J. F. CRAMPTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Saward, (nigger worshipper) of N. Y., said this correspondence placed the subject of Central American affairs in a light somewhat different from what it occupled when the debate commenced. As the case stood when submitted by the President, the communications when submitted by the President, the communications between the two governments consisted of arguments able and desiberate on both sides, maintaining their respective positions regarding the construction of the treaty, the United States demanding the fulfilment of it, and Great Britain quite as positively—be might say, somewhat offensively refusing compliance. Under these circumstances, he thought it has duty to express his opinions, and decided concurrence in the position this government has assumed. It now appears that Great Britain is willing to aroitrate. He congratuisted the Senate on the more pacific and pleasing prospect concerning this changing but still most important question. As to the emistment case, the correspondance shows the British government may, with plausibility, and perhaps conscientiously asy, they had tendered what was regarded by them is the nature of an apology, which they may have considered as broad and as full as consistent with the honor of that government to make. The President and Secretary of State may have thought the acknowledgment not sufficiently expicit; but it is equally certain Lord Clarendon thought he had probably made all the apology which could be made by a Power jealous of her dignity and honor. The point of difference is the effect of the larguage used. It is snough to form the subject of discussion between the parties, and in fact counsels against the assumption, which would be a violent one, that Great Britain has made an explanation which ought not to be ratisfactory.

Mr. Prance (national), of Md., did not concur with the Senator, and was not willing that Mr. Seward's opinion should go to the country as the deliberate view of the Senate. Such apology as we should claim from Great Britain bad not been made. The disclosures in the correspondence, on our part, exhibits manities, spirit and frankness, of which all should be proud. He was sorry no such apirit characterized Great Britain. Not only has negatisfactory apology for what was done by Great Britain. The Fower between the two governments consisted of arguments able and de, iberate on both sides, maintaining their

abrogate it.

Mr. Shward said he had expressed no opinion that the
British explanations ought to be satisfactory. He intened to show that Lord Clarendon had disavowed an
intentional affront, and that it should not be a foregone
conclusion that nothing in the nature of an apology had

conclusion that nothing in the nature of an apology had been made.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., said a grave offence had been committed against this government by Great Britain. It will be found in some manner, and to some extent, that Great Britain has lent herself to a violation of her obligations to this country under international relations, and violated our domestic laws, made for the presection of our own posse and nation. He understood Mr. Seward to say that some apology had been made by Great B. Itain for her offence. He (Mason) conceived an apology to be this- between radious as between gen iemen. When a gentleman does wrong and desires to make reparation, he apologies, admits the wrong frankly and ingressional archoust assertation, and place him eff when

ted. He evinces an honorable purpose. He (Mason) submitted to the honorable Senator, (Sewarc) whether such an apolegy had been made. On the contrary, such explanation as had been offered, acds insult to the general injury. If ever a question occurred in our international relations demanding indemnity for the past and security for the inture, it was here presented—but he placed reliance on the good sense of the people of England and our own people, and when there is really no cause for war own people, and when there is really no cause for war own people, and when there is really no cause for war own people, and the people on both sides of the Atlantic will make up their mines just on the same terms.

Mr. Mason then moved that the printing of the British enlistment deciments be increased to ten thousand coplear, and the printing also of the same number of those received to day, both to form one volume. Agreed to.

From the National Capital.

EFFECT OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE DIFLOMATE

CORRESPONDENCE—COL. BENTON IN MOTION—FIRE

CASE OF LIEUT. EITCHES.

WASSINGTON, Feb. 29, 1866 The political atmosphere is lighter since the publica-tion of the recruiting correspondence. But one opinion is expressed. Marcy and Buchanan are sustained, and

Chrendon and Crampton condemned.

There was an interesting discussion in the Senate, tecay, on the arbitration correspondence. Mr. Crampton was present during Mr. Seward's speech, but retired when the hot shots were fired by Mr. Mason and others. The old gentleman bears up badly under his difficulties. The proposition to refer to arbitration by Great Britain is not regarded by a single Senator as honestly made. It was only a feeler, to ascertain the views of our govern ment, without any idea of referring to a third party. whom could it to referred?

Col. Benton returns to Missouri to stump the State, as United States Senate.

Mr. Dobbin feels incensed at the finning of the Court Martial in Lieut. Ritchie's case. They only recommend him to reprimend; that he could have done without the ridiculous farce enacted by the Court. The reinstakement of Lieut. Richie by the Secretary is regarded as a

THE ARBITRATION DOCUMENTS-POSITION OF MR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1866.
You will note that there is nothing binding in what
Lord Clarendon says in his letter to Mr. Crampton about
arbitration. He refers to a previous offer; but that other was not in writing. Again, there is room to cavil about the referee to be selected; and, as I have said before, M the referee to be selected; and, as I may man attempt to can scarcely be regarded as more than an attempt to subject. Great Britain is not likely to refer the Central American difficulty to any not likely to refer the Central American difficulty to any third Power to whose arbitration the United States would be willing to submit it, if, indeed, there be any such. If directly and amicably with us.

As to Mr. Crampton, I can only repeat what I telegraph. ed to you some time ago. It is nearly certain that he must be recalled by his own government or dismissed by ours. Yet it is within the range of bare possibilities that he may be permitted to iremain; as for instance, if Great Britain should make the amplest apologies, and at the same time decline to quarrel any farther ab tral American business, and say that we might have our way in regard to it. Yet, though other very signal conceptions might induce our government to waive its de-mand for Mr. Crampton's recall, no such thing is at a

The publication of all this correspon some personal satisfaction in the verification which it affords of every one of my despatches on the subject to the Highest, and the complete retutation of all the contradictions of them which others have published. B.

THE CONTEMPLATED DISMISSAL OF ME. CRAMPTON-WHAT THE PRESIDENT HAS DONE IN REGARD THE MATTER.

Washington, Feb. 29, 1866.

The Union's contradiction of my despatch regarding Mr. Crampton is based upon the contemptible quitable that the particular letter of dismissal is not absolutely written. With reference to the statement that the President has determined to dismissal Mr. Grampton, if that gentleman is not recalled by the advices of the steemer just arrived, it was based upon the assertion of the President himself to several distinguished gentlemen on Wednesday. He thus declared that he had fully mate up his mind to dismiss Mr. Crampton at once; and it is a matter of poloriety Mr. Crampton at once; and it is a matter of notoriety that both on Wednesday and Thursday, the letter of dis avowal was expected in the Senate by all the gentlemen of that body whe had conversed with Mr. Pierce.

ments. As for the Union's denials, they amount thing. The public will remember the scurrilous manus the Gadsden Treaty and the Ostend Con

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic to-day, will be
the Hon. George M. Dallas, our new Minister to England. We notice that his departure from home does not take his name from the list of Presidential candidates. The Dallas

Two Committee.

ARRIVALS.

J. H. FISLER.

From San Juan de Nicaragus, in steamship Star of the West—Lieut Brooks, Lieut Gibson, Mrs Clegg and daughter, Wm Wright, A A Sulver, Ledy and child; A Walker, George Robinson, isdy and three children; M D Hynemann, Dr Woseneraft, R C Allen, J C Ten Broock, Mrs Kendail, Wm Hessley, Jr, J T Preston, T J Lowden, J D Lord, Rev W C Mesley, Jr, J T Preston, T J Lowden, J D Lord, Rev W C Mesley, J, Lander, J Cowan, Lieut Tracsy, Nic army; G Tohigho, Mrs Keer, J Hedges, S Perkins, Riss J Chapman, H Cook, A-H Waters and sistar, J Daylon, J R Pendieton, Mrs M Shafter, E Rutro, D C Oeborne, F Chapman, B Whitcomb, C Grimes, Mrs Birdsall—and 187 in the steerage. City Intelligence

WELSH CHLEMPATION.—To-day being the anniversary of the birthday of St. David, the patron saint of the Welsh, a grand celebration is to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, which will be gotten up under the auspices of the THE "LUNGS OF THE METROPOLIS."-We are glad to see these "members" are being doctored up. The trees of

operations within the past two weeks, in the shape of topping off extraneous limbs—some of them being troubled with huge deformities in shape, &c. This is a movement in the right direction, and cannot fail to be productive of much good. AN APPROPRIATION TO THE PRINTER'S FREE LIBRARY .- WO anderstand that Mr. John D. Dixon, member of Assembly from the Fifth ward, is about to introduce a hill in the

nost of our city parks have been undergoing surgical

Logislature for an appropriation to this useful and much esteemed institution. That he may succeed in this us-dertaking, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." FIRE IN THE BOWERT.—Shortly after four o'clock on FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Shortly after four o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out in the clothing store. 200 Bowery, kept by George F. Egner. The fiames spre a rapidly to the upper part of the building, and but for the timely alarm given by Elizabeth Blake, the domestic in the employ of Mr. Embree, in the adjoining premises, some lives would, in all probability, have been lost by sufficiation. The fire appeared to have originated at the rear part of the store. The stock of clothing was considerably damaged by the fire. There was an insurance of \$2,600 on the stock, in the Pacific Insurance Company. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000. There are some curious circumstances attending the origin of the fire, which are now under investigation by the Fire Marshall Accident To A Fireman.—Mr. James Nolan, a member : Engine 23, while running with the engine to the fire

Engine 23, while running with the engine to the fire the Bowery yesterday morning, fell, and was run over by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

426 BROOME STREET, Feb. 29, 1856.

The complaints made against me having been dismissed by the Grand Jury, may I be pardoned for asking you to allow that fact to appear in your paper, as the cuterprise with which I am connected is retarded by the fact of my arrest?

Mrs. LETITIA A. LINCOLN.

MAPLE SUGAR SEASON .- The maple sugar season is drawing sigh in Vermont. Some farmers in that state make from 1.000 to 1.800 pounds, run it to to save, and then it to New York and other places to make a